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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
THE HAWAIIAN NUMERALS,—By Henry J. Croker,	279
FURTHER NOTES ON THE HAWAIIAN NUMERALS,—By John N. Luff,	282
OUR ENGLISH LETTER,—by Edward J. Nankivell,	286
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS,—by Jules Bouvèz,	294
SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION OF STAMPS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY,	297
NOTES,	308
CHRONICLE,	312
THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY,	319
THE COLLECTORS' CLUB,	320

1979
1982
1986
1994
1997
1998
1999
2000

So
I
So
II

27
82
26
91
27
43
12
19
20

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The Hawaiian Numerals.

BY HENRY J. CROCKER.

The type-set stamps of Hawaii have proven to be of absorbing interest to many collectors of this interesting country, and I have perused with deep interest the many articles that have been written of late years regarding the plating of these stamps. The articles recently written by Mr. Brown of Denver, attempting to controvert the ideas of Mr. J. N. Luff, would seem to upset the plating adopted by the latter gentleman, but, after going over the articles carefully, I am satisfied that Mr. Luff's premises are correct.

In John N. Luff's article in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August, 1901, on the "Plain Border Numerals of Hawaii," there are some points which he confesses his inability to solve to his own satisfaction, and while I shall not attempt to write as exhaustive an article as he has done, I shall make a few statements that I think will clear up some of the points and add many interesting items to his article, so that the two taken together will give the student of these plates some good points to work on. I invite a criticism of any of the following remarks, for they may be faulty to some degree.

I have three hundred and eighty Hawaiian numerals in my collection for comparison, and, in following the illustrated plates in Mr. Luff's article, I was often sorely perplexed to place some of the clichés. My plates of setting III in the different papers were always lacking No. 9, and some of the supposed copies of variety 10 of setting II with the vertical lines apart, would not fit in until I very recently discovered that there were two clichés with this defect. I have five copies with the large "a" displaced to within one millimeter of the top line, and I thought that too many for a variety, and as I have now located them properly in their right positions in the settings, I shall proceed to a statement of results obtained, using Mr. Luff's article as a basis.

1st. I find that plate I is set correctly, or has all the types necessary, but, contrary to Mr. Luff's assertion, No. 10 has the bent rule. Later in this article I show the settings and clichés in which this bent rule appears.

2nd. Plate III is correct with the exception of Nos. 9 and 10.

No. 9 of plate III is easily recognized by the large "a" which is blotchy and imperfect. This "a" is No. 9 in plate I, No. 10 in plate IIIC (my IIAC), No. 9 in plate III, does not appear in plate V or plate VIII, and is No. 9 in plate X.

No. 10 of plate III is only found with the raised "2" and has the bent lines or rules. It is the only setting which has *Hawaiian Postage* 20 mm. long. This setting has always been considered a variety, heretofore, and not entitled to a regular place in the plates. Collectors will find if they have No. 9 they have placed it as No. 4 or No. 10, and No. 10 will be found to exist only with the raised "2" in this plate. I am willing to say about this plate that further investigation may reverse this setting, making it the same as plate IIC excepting the stamp with the raised "2."

3rd. Plate II (1 cent) as illustrated in Mr. Luff's article is the same as plate III and VII, but plate II, plate IIC and plate VIII are reversed *i.e.* the Southwest corner stamp (No. 9) in the last three plates is the one distinguished by having the words "*Hawaiian Postage*" 21 mm. in length. I understand from Mr. Luff that he has adopted the reversing of these clichés in plates II and IIC, as being the correct plate. I fail to recall any writer who has called attention to this particular cliché before, and yet it is a most marked and remarkable variety.

I have plates II, VII and VIII in full sheets.

My plate IIA (Mr. Luff's IIC) has the same setting as plate II (1 cent), and I prove this fact by my copy of No. 2 in the plate on original cover with No. 9 printed on the back, this No. 9 has "*Hawaiian Postage*" 21 mm. in length, so there can be no mistake as No. 10 could not come on No. 1, furthermore, the margins on this No. 9 show it to come on the southwest corner of the sheet. Mr. Luff has shown me Nos. 6, 8 and 10 in a strip of this setting.

This No. 9 cliché always has the bent rule and No. 10 has the blotchy "2." Both Mr. Luff and myself originally placed the stamp that is printed on both sides as No. 1 with No. 9 on the back, which was an error.

Recently Mr. F. L Stoltz, showed me a copy of a stamp with imprint on back, and after a careful comparison, it proved to be from the same sheet as mine, and so by comparison with Mr. Luff's strip of three, it was proven that Mr. Stoltz's stamp was No. 6 with No. 5 on the back; it proved my stamp to be No. 2 with No. 9 on the back. Thus with the two stamps with print on back and with Mr. Luff's pair of No. 4 and 6 and strip of three (6, 8 and 10) plate IIC is perfectly accounted for and shows:

1st. The blotchy 2 is No. 10 in this plate and the stamp with "*Hawaiian Postage*" 21 mm. long is No. 9.

2nd. Cliché No. 9.—On the blue gray paper "*Hawaiian Postage*" is 21 millimeters in length and has the spread rule.

On the grayish paper the "2" is normal and "*Hawaiian Postage*" 21 mm. also has the spread rule.

The bent rule varieties or spread vertical lines occur in No. 10 of plate I, No. 10 of plate I B, No. 9 of plate II, No. 9 of plate IIC, No. 10 of plate III (always with the raised "2") No. 9 of the plate IV, No. 10 of plate V, No. 9 of plate V A, No. 10 of plate VB, No. 10 of plate VII and No. 9 of plate VIII.

The "*Hawaiian Postage*" 21 mm. long does not appear in plate I but appears in plate II, No. 9; in plate IIC, No. 9; not in plate III (No. 10 of which is 20 mm.); plate IV, No. 9; plate V, No. 10; plate V A, No. 9; plate VB, No. 10 "*Hawaiian Postage*" is 23 mm. (and has the "a" of "*Hawaiian*" dropped and a space between "a" and "g" of "*Postage*"); plate VII, No. 10; plate VIII, No. 9.

4th. Plate VII—I think this plate is going to prove one of the most interesting of all the plates. Mr. Luff's comment on this should be read.

I now quote from a letter written by the New England Stamp Company, January 17th, 1900. "The other stamp enclosed is Scott's number 23, and is number 10 on the plate. This particular stamp is a great rarity. If you will look at the plate you will find that number 10 has the "*Hawaiian Postage*" way at the bottom of the plate while this is in its proper place. This has been submitted to Mr. Luff, and he believes as I do that it is a great rarity. Whether the plate was first set in this way, or as it is found in the plate and altered, I do not know. But I do know that it is almost invariably found as plated I am positive that if you correspond with Luff about it, he will advise you to keep it."

By comparison of this number 10 with the No. 10 of plate III (always with the raised "2") I find the cliché to be identical.

This No. 10 has the "*Hawaiian Postage*" 19 mm. in length, while the usual setting has it 21 mm. in length. It is hardly a question of slipped type, it is without doubt a different setting.

A curious thing about this No. 10 is that only the lower right hand part of "A" in "ISLAND" appears and the top part of the "D" in "ISLAND" is broken off, the "C" of "Cent" is broken at top and bottom, the bottom part being entirely gone.

My other copies of this stamp all have "Hawaiian Postage" 21 mm. in length.

1 copy has only the letters "H A" (described by Mr. Luff), all the above mentioned letters perfect.

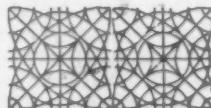
1 copy, used, all letters perfect.

1 copy, unused, all letters perfect.

1 copy, in full sheet, with the slightly broken letters described above.

I have plates No. I, II, IIC on both papers, III on both papers and IV complete, and consider them elementary plates of the earlier printings of Hawaiian numerals. I think it will be easy from these plates to locate the various other stamps printed in light and dark blue, and on the greenish and dark blue papers from these plates; though the stamps themselves on account of their rarity are hard to get together. I had for comparison with my own collection, the well known collections of Messrs. Stolz, Crehore, Holland and Webber, and the extensive photographs made by J. N. Luff.

— I think some of the above items are interesting enough to publish, especially as it is intended to establish the cliché with the raised "2" as being a regular stamp in the plate, and locates a stamp for cliché No. 9 in plate III which has hitherto been a vacant space in the plating of Hawaiian numerals.



Further Notes on the Hawaiian Numerals.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

In presenting for publication the article which precedes this, Mr. Crocker has, so to speak, forced my hand. He credits me with certain ideas as to the arrangement of the plates of the Hawaiian Numeral stamps which are not entirely in agreement with my previously published views of the make-up of these plates, and are, consequently, confusing to the reader. The explanation is simple. I have found material which has enabled me to make some corrections in my arrangements—not extensive, but important, since they tend towards accuracy. I have communicated this information to Mr. Crocker, but had not intended to publish it until I had opportunity to add to it. Now, in order to make clear some of Mr. Crocker's references, I feel it necessary to say something on the subject.

All collectors who have given any attention to the Numeral stamps are familiar with the eleven settings, first illustrated in Moens' catalogue and afterwards in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, the book written by Mr. B. C. Kenyon, etc. I have seen full sheets printed from settings VII, VIII and XI, and sufficient blocks and pairs to confirm the correctness of the illustrations of settings IV, V, IX and X. I have also seen uncut sheets from setting II, but they proved that in the illustration the two vertical rows were transposed. If we make the necessary correction in this last setting, it would seem that we may then consider these eight settings as being established and not requiring further discussion. There remain for our consideration only settings I, III, VI and such new settings as were introduced in my article, which appeared in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August, 1901. It will be remembered that these new settings were very like some of the accepted ones, and for this reason I gave them the old numbers with the addition of the letters A, B and C.

If the reader will refer to my article, he will find that I expressed doubts as to the correctness of the restoration of settings I, III and VI, as illustrated in previous writings on the subject. I did not then insist that we should discard these three arrangements, but preferred to let them stand until further evidence, pro or con, should be forthcoming. At the same time it was my opinion that plates III and VI never existed in the shape made familiar by the illustrations, and that the reconstruction of plate I was open to question. Since that time I have been seeking for material to support these views, but progress has been discouragingly slow. The Numeral stamps are not plentiful at the best and, in these particular plates, pairs and blocks are almost unknown. Stamps with margins are of some assistance, but they must not be accepted hastily. On all the plates the stamps are separated vertically by a space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Any larger margin than this, above or below a stamp, enables us to locate it at the top or bottom of a setting, as the case may be. In settings I to VIII, excepting VI, the stamps were separated horizontally by a space of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in the other four settings the space was reduced to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. These points should be borne in mind when trying to locate a stamp in a vertical row. I was for a time misled in locating Nos. 1 and 2 of setting IIC by the margins—which seemed to place them in the reverse of their true order—and by Mr. Crocker's copy of a stamp with an impression of No. 9 on the back. It seemed reasonable to expect No. 9 to occur on the back of No. 1, but later information (see Mr. Crocker's article) proved it to be on the reverse of No. 2.

In the matter of settings I, IA and IB, I regret to say that I have made no progress. The same remark will apply to setting VI. Those who read my previous article will remember that I mentioned a strip of four stamps of the 5c. dark blue on blue paper, with "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" at each side, which could not be located in plate VI because it was composed of Nos. 7, 1 and 7, 1 of that setting, which was not a possible combination. Following the decision that I would not attempt to disturb an accepted setting until ample proof of such incorrectness should be forthcoming, I assigned this strip of stamps to a new plate, which I called VIA. I did not believe then, and do not now, that there was ever more than one setting of this stamp. I think all philatelists who have studied the Hawaiian numerals will agree with me. After further consideration, I am now working on the theory that setting VI was composed like settings IX and X, which followed it in the order of issue; in which case Mr. Crocker's horizontal strip would be composed of two pairs of Nos. 1 and 2. I shall be glad to receive from philatelists any information either supporting or contradicting this theory or any assistance toward locating other stamps in the setting.

Setting II has been mentioned in a previous paragraph and does not call for further remarks. With settings IIA and IIB I have done nothing. The stamps from these settings, being printed in pale blue, do not make good photographs, and I have not felt warranted in asking my fellow collectors to again loan me their stamps until I had some new material to work upon.

On referring to my article of August, 1901, it will be seen that I stated (page 195) in regard to setting IIC: "In the case of the 2c. stamps the several varieties occupy the positions which are here illustrated for the 1c.", excepting that clichés 2 and 4 were transposed. I have now found the evidence necessary to confirm my selection of the clichés for this setting; at the same time, I have discovered that the vertical rows must be transposed, as in the case of the companion setting for the 1 cent stamps. It may be interesting to know how these results were attained: I began with two stamps whose margins proved them to belong at the top of the sheet, though they did not settle which was No. 1 and which No. 2. In Mr. Crocker's collection is a copy of one of these stamps, with an impression on the back whose margins proved it to be No. 9. On referring to Mr. Crocker's article, the reader will see how Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were located. I had found a vertical pair and a vertical strip of three. The lower stamp of the pair and the upper stamp of the three were the same, thus restoring a row of four. Having Nos. 1, 2 and 9, this row could only be Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10. This left only Nos. 3 and 7 to be placed. Having found eight 2 cent stamps composed of the same material as eight varieties of setting II (excepting, of course, the figures), it is not unreasonable to assume that the missing two correspond with the other two varieties of that setting. In confirmation of this I found a copy of No. 1 showing the top line of No. 3 below it, and a copy of No. 9 showing the bottom line of No. 7 above it. This, I think, may be accepted as settling the arrangement of plate IIC. Perhaps it will simplify matters for those who wish to make up plate IIC to say that, if they will select 2 cent stamps containing the same material as the 1 cent. stamps of setting II, arrange them like that setting, transpose Nos. 2 and 4, and then transpose the two vertical rows, they will have setting IIC.

Now as to plate III. Though I have not heretofore expressed myself with any great positiveness on the subject, I have had the strongest doubts concerning it. I am now prepared to go further and assert that there never was such a setting as that known as III. Even eliminating No. 9—which is

now generally agreed to have been a copy of setting V, No. 10, on blue-gray paper—and allowing Mr. Crocker's substitution of the stamp with bent rules, I still maintain that there was no such setting. All the varieties assigned to this plate III are to be found in my plate IIC. They are arranged thus:

IIC	III	IIC	III
1	6	2	3
3	4	4	1
5	8	6	7
7	5	8	2
9	9	10	10

As I have shown, there *is* such an arrangement as IIC, but I cannot find the slightest evidence to support the so-called plate III.

Before finishing this article, I want to refer to one or two points in Mr. Crocker's article. Mr. Crocker says: "I find that plate I is set correctly or has all the types necessary, but, contrary to Mr. Luff's assertion, No. 10 has the bent rules." I placed this stamp as No. 9 in setting IIA. At the time I wrote my article, I assigned certain of the 1 cent stamps printed in pale blue to the setting which I called IA and others to the setting termed IIA. I doubtless had reasons for this which I thought good and sufficient, though I do not recall them. I shall endeavor to look up this point later, and, meantime, am open to correction.

Again Mr. Crocker says: "No. 10 of plate III is only found with the raised '2' and has the bent lines or rules. It is the only setting that has 'HAWAIIAN POSTAGE' 20 mm. long." My view is that as the "2" slipped up, so did the letters of "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE," making that word shorter than at other times. I do not consider that this indicates a new setting, but a slipping in the old one. I have in my collection several copies of the stamp with raised "2," having the lower label in different positions, and have seen others. I have similar varieties of the stamp with the "2" in the normal position. I cannot see anything in any of these stamps to warrant the claim of two cliches. The material of which they are composed is always the same—the differences are only in the positions of the component parts and may all be accounted for by slipping.

Referring to Mr. Crocker's remarks about plate VII, I want to say that I fear I have been misquoted in regard to cliche 10 with "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" in the normal position. I may have called this stamp a scarce variety, but it is certainly not the sort of thing that I call a great rarity. I fail to understand what Mr. Crocker is trying to prove in his remarks about this stamp. He says: "By comparison of this No. 10 with the No. 10 of plate III (always with the raised '2'), I find the cliché to be identical." How is it identical? In the material of which it is composed? To a large extent, every cliché with bent rules is identical with all others having the same defect. They differ in the numerals and in the presence or absence of the "s" of "CENTS," but otherwise they are all composed of the same material.

Does Mr. Crocker intend to suggest that this cliche No. 10, from setting VII, printed on laid paper, is the same as was formerly setting III, No. 10, printed on gray wove paper? I scarcely think so. The gray paper stamps were printed not later than 1860; those on laid paper did not appear until about 1865. Then what does he seek to prove? Apparently that it represents another setting printed on laid paper. If so, why have we never heard

anything of the other nine varieties which must have made up that setting? The stamps on laid paper are almost the commonest of the numeral issues; we might well expect to know more about them than about the scarcer numerals. If so, why have we no information of these nine varieties? My opinion is that there was only one setting of the 1 cent stamp on laid paper but that there were three varieties of No. 10. These varieties were caused by the bent rules, as was the case with other stamps in which these rules appeared. Because they were out of shape, the material of the cliché could not be firmly held together and the parts slipped. In setting VII it is probable that, at first "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" was in the normal position and measured 19 mm.; afterwards the words slipped down until they measured 21 mm. and the letter "H" rested on the bottom rule. Finally, all the letters but "HA" dropped below the level of the plate and failed to print.

I am anxious to effect the correct restoration of all the settings which were used to print the 1 and 2 cent stamps in pale blue and the 2 cent stamps in black on grayish paper. If any readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY have pairs of these stamps, copies showing a portion of an adjacent stamp or margins sufficiently wide to locate them in the plate, I would greatly appreciate the loan of the specimens for examination.



"My boy," says the successful man, "if you get along at all you must learn to stick to things. Everlastingly sticking to it wins in the end." "Oh, I don't know," retorts the youth. "Look at the postage stamp. It sticks all right, but all it gets out of it is a smack across the face, and a place in the waste-basket."—*Baltimore American*.

Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 23 August, 1902.

Mr. Ewen, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, has issued a Prospectus for turning his stamp business into a public company. The nominal share capital is £20,000 divided into 10,000 preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1. Subscriptions are now invited for £10,000 6 per cent. debentures in multiples of £10 each. The prospectus states that the company has acquired the business as from the 1st July, 1902, and is now carrying on the same.

It is further stated that 20,000 shares have been allotted, on which 10s. has been paid, at least "the uncalled capital on 20,000 shares allotted, 10s. paid," is offered as security for the debentures. The business is stated to have been founded in 1890, but there is no statement of receipts or profits during any period.



We are evidently in for another series of Zanzibar issues, for a young unwhiskered Sultan reigns in place of the much bewhiskered Sultans made familiar to us on the last two issues of Zanzibar. The new Sultan, Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, is the son of the late Sultan, and is only 17 years of age. He has been educated in this country, having spent two years at Harrow, where it is said he was very popular.

Zanzibar has become a fruitful country for the specialist since it has been included in the British Protectorates. Mr. C. J. Phillips, who has made a special study of the country, is just now running a series of articles through his *Monthly Journal* on its surcharged issues, based upon his own magnificent collection.

A Maltese banker is said to have bought up over a thousand pounds worth of the Malta provisional "One Penny" on 2½d as a speculation. He has since been submitting his treasures to English dealers for offers. The bait has not taken. As his lot includes presumably over 4,000 of the "Pnney" errors, collectors will do well to bide their time till present prices climb down. I sincerely trust the Maltese banker speculator will burn his fingers and have cause to regret his interference with the stamp trade.

We are on the eve of the commencement of the next auction season, but I have not yet heard of any big collection coming on the market. Gibbons

swallows up great specialised collections so readily now that he is a very serious competitor with the auction mart. He undoubtedly gets the pick of the market. The ordinary collector prefers the auction for buying, when he can get his gems mixed up with ordinary things, as is sometimes the case. Mr. C. J. Phillips does not compete in that particular line.

LONDON, 30 August, 1902.

Stamp burglaries are becoming unpleasantly numerous with us. It was not many weeks ago that I dropped in to see our friend J. W. Jones, in Cheapside, and found a carpenter repairing the door, the lock of which had been forced and the framework damaged by the recent visit of a burglar with a "jimmy." That was Jones's second experience. Yesterday I found Bright & Son had also been victimised. The thief seems to have helped himself liberally at Bright's, with some knowledge of stamps to assist him in his selections. From the shop window he took a set of Mafekings, putting a set of Chinese locals in their place from another part of the window. He cleared the unused current issues book, and wrapped up the lot in some sheets of mss. being prepared for a new edition of the Bright's catalogue. The drawers of sets were cleared out and the sample sets in a set book were also taken. Other things inside the desk, such as postal orders, were swept up, together with an approval book of British Colonials being made up for despatch to Capetown. The loss altogether is about £60. Fortunately the thief was not an expert at picking safes, therefore the valuable property of the firm was left untouched.

Probably it was the same thief who made a visit, about the same time, further up the Strand and cleared out the enticing stamps displayed in cases in the entrance to Mr. F. R. Ginn's offices. The offices were visited but nothing was taken as the thief was probably disturbed and made tracks.

If this sort of thing goes on stamp dealers will have to consult the diamond merchants as to the special precautions used to protect valuable property, and some of us collectors will have to be negotiating insurances. The collector is not such an easy prey as the dealer. The dealer has a shop of goods and they are easily found, but the collector varies so considerably in his habits that it would puzzle even an expert stamp thief to find his treasures, albums vary so much. Indeed, I know one collector who would probably require some preliminary notice to find his stores himself. But even collectors have been victimised. This very week Lt. Col. Schletter, of the King's yeomanry, is circulating a detailed description of a collection which has been stolen from him.

The King's heads are now steadily arriving from the various colonies. The most striking set, so far, comes from Natal. This colony has gone in for a design of its own, which De la Rue have engraved and printed. The striking feature of the design is a circle of solid colour, containing the head of the king, printed in strong contrasting colour to the framework of the stamp. The 3d., 6d. and 1s. are the only values that have reached us yet, but the set is heralded as including no less than twenty values, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}d.$, 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 10s., £1, £1.10.0, £5, £10, £20. These high values are a terror to the ordinary pocket.

I am told that the high values of this Natal set are really fine stamps.

From 4s. up they are of larger size. High values, however, are a knotty point for most collectors. It would not be so bad if used copies were available at modest figures, but they are not. As a rule, used copies of high values come from banks, and bank directors are as keen as any of us in looking after those high value stamps, some even request their correspondents to return them the high value stamps used in franking packages.

Talking to a bank clerk in a foreign bank in London the other day, he laughed heartily at my suggestion that he might make a little money by looking after the used stamps of high value. The Governors looked too sharp after them, he said. Their letters averaged about 500 a day, and the Governors always collected the envelopes with high value stamps for personal attention, leaving subordinates to open the other letters.

Queen's heads are already off the list at most post offices. I heard only the other day of a well-placed suburban official who wanted to make up a set for himself, but found he had left it too late.

I have already hinted at more throat cutting in the matter of new issues. I have a letter from Mr. Whitfield King this morning in which he puts his foot down with his well known determination, cutting prices with a vengeance, in competition with Ewen. The battle unto the end thereof may now be said to have begun in grim earnest.

LONDON, 20 September, 1902.

Our Stamp Auctions have already commenced with a sale by Plumridge & Co. The catalogue lies before us, but there is nothing particular to note in it. Next week, however, we shall have a real big start. Both Ventom, Bull & Cooper and Puttick & Simpson hold sales and will offer good things. Puttucks will offer a very fine collection of British and Colonial stamps, the property of a member of the London Philatelic Society, and another well known collector's fine collection of Europeans. It will be interesting to note whether Europeans show any signs of recovery from the low prices that have been ruling for them for some seasons. Ventoms will offer the tit-bit of the start. This will be a block of four of the penny scarlet, woodblock, Cape of Good Hope, with the fourpence error. It is a superb block with splendid margins all round, a light postmark, and a grand colour. What will it fetch? I should say anything between £250 and £400. It is probably unique as a block.

A good story is said to have been told at the Postal Union Congress last Saturday of our new Postmaster General's introductory visit to the General Post Office. Mr. —, the head of one of the departments, happened to be asleep in his chair at the time of the visit, when an under official nudged him and announced, "The Postmaster General, sir." "Eh, what?" he exclaimed half unconsciously. "Oh, how do you do, Mr. Raikes?" Mr. Raikes, a former Postmaster General, died in 1891. The official was Rip van Winkling.

The British Empire section of the new Gibbons catalogue is just out. In the matter of prices it is a cautious and judicious edition. There are no sensational rises and no profanity-provoking reductions to worry the other chaps, i. e., the other dealers. On the whole, it may be said that the com-

piler, the energetic C. J. P., has reduced prices just a little wherever he has been able to do so, and has been very chary about putting anything up very much. Some things which, in the opinion of most people, would have stood a rise, have either been kept at the old prices, or only raised very slightly. For instance, Zululand 5s carmine, fetches at auction from £3.7.6 to as much as £3.17.6. The catalogue quotation has been raised from £3.10.0 to £3.15.0. Of course we all know that when this stamp came forward for recognition as a scarce value, Gibbons salted away a nice little lot. Presumably that little lot is not yet down low enough to warrant a rise. Nevertheless, it is a stamp that can not long remain at its present catalogue price. There are one or two notable prices in the Waterlow, New Zealand, picture series. The 5d London print, sepia shade, is now priced 15s. and the trend is upwards. The green sixpennies, of both London and New Zealand printings, are priced from 3s 6d upwards. The yellow green of the local printing is the rarest, and is left unpriced. Its value is probably between 20s and 30s. The New South Wales 6d on chalk paper, another scarce stamp, and one the existence of which was questioned by even the *Australian Journal of Philately*, is priced 25s. It is an undoubted variety. Several specialists here have singles, pairs and even blocks of four, and I have seen several used copies, but it is scarce.

A stamp that seems to be creeping up in price is the rare sans serif type of the "One Cent" on 3c. purple of Newfoundland. Issued in 1897, it was first priced by Gibbons in 1899 at 40s. In 1900 that quotation was retained. In the next year's catalogue the price was left blank, and now the price is 75s. The other varieties of this surcharge remain the same as in 1899.

In English it is interesting to note that some of the last Queen's heads are already being marked up. Even the last shilling (green and scarlet) is priced up to 2s. Eventually it should be a very much better stamp than the previous green shilling of the same design, for the two-coloured shilling has had but a very short life. I am told that inquiries are being made for little finds of the 2s 6d. Somehow it is far from plentiful. The knowing ones are looting copies wherever they can discover them.

I find I have omitted to refer to the discovery in Chilians announced by Mr. Bacon in his paper read before the Philatelic Society of London at the end of last season. Of course the discovery is a lithographed 5 centavos. I understand that the discovery should be primarily credited to our genial friend John N. Luff. There is no shadow of doubt about the lithography. Specimens were passed round at the meeting which could only have been the result of the laying down of lithographic transfers. Strange, is it not, that this discovery should be made now, nearly forty years after the issue. What possibilities it suggests for the closer study of the early issues of old countries.

Are shades worth as much attention as is being given them in the catalogues? I doubt it. Where the shade is very marked it may be well worth paying for, but in the Gibbons catalogue there are many shades that run very close to mere fadings of colour that are priced from three to five or six times the ordinary shade. Shades in aniline inks are a more than questionable variety. A few hours exposure to the sun will turn out any number of shades in the case of stamps printed from aniline inks. And as aniline

is becoming a favourite ink, its shades are of doubtful value. Aniline ink stamps cannot be cleaned very readily, hence its use as an ink for printing stamps.

This question of aniline printed stamps is troublesome to the stamp collector in other ways. The inexperienced is very likely to overlook them in preparing copies for his album. Should he do so and place a copy, say of the 1d South Australia, in a dish of water, with some delicately printed lilac British Colonials, the effect is, more likely than not, to be somewhat surprising. The water will be quickly discoloured to an almost blood red, and the delicate lilacs will come out as decided mauves, if not even pink.

Possibly it may be necessary some day to indicate in the catalogue what are aniline printed stamps, for the benefit of the beginner, or even the general collector of used. I am not sure that a list might not now be a welcome addition to every catalogue. As a matter of fact, there are many stamps that will not bear immersion in water. There should be a list of these in every catalogue.

How much more popular stamp collecting is to day than it was only a few years since. I am reminded of this very forcibly just now. A little book which I recently wrote for Stanley Gibbons entitled, "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime," has been sent out to the newspapers for review. A few years ago such a book would have been certain to have given scope for the idiotic witticisms of the most ignorant jackass on the staff of a paper. Now, on the contrary, notices are coming in, almost without exception, written in a sympathetic vein, many, evidently, by men who are, or have been, themselves collectors.

Respectable newspapers of to-day cannot afford to pay and keep men to make a display of their crass ignorance. The cheap sneers of the newspaper buffoon at things he does not understand are now confined to rags that are read by office boys and the frequenters of frowsy localities, where knowledge and education do not count for much.

I note that some dear innocents on your side still keep up the crusade against the collecting of surcharged stamps. More power to their blessed elbows. Go it ye cripples, say I, for one. And when you get such rubbish as old surcharged Turks Islands, First British Occupation Transvaals, "One Cent" on 3 cents purple, Newfoundland, etc., etc., make them up in a parcel, and address them carefully to the writer of this letter, care of the Editor, and I will gladly pay waste paper price for them till further orders. Now don't be backward in coming forward, dear friends, with those parcels.*

What an enthusiast is our friend the editor of the *Monthly Journal*. He is still hammering away at the Stamps of the Native States of India. Where is there another philatelist who would have faced such a task? I don't know one. He deserves to be made a Rajah for his Oriental attainments. Still, there are some of us who grudge those States the philatelic industry that has been lavished upon them. Time was when the gallant Major regretted that my poor energies had not been devoted to some better cause than Transvaals. I can now return the compliment with a satisfied wink.

*They will never get beyond the Editor. I need a few good old surcharges myself. J. N. L.

I have just received the syllabus of winter session lectures at a large Metropolitan Business Training College, and among the lectures is one on "The Pastime and Business of Stamp Collecting." That is not without its significance. What Headmaster of such an establishment would have had the hardihood to give up an evening to such a subject a few years ago.

LONDON, 27 Sept., 1902.

The Herts Philatelic Society has just issued its annual report for the past year. The Herts is a Society meeting in London and is really as much a London affair as the premier society, but it has a small subscription of only five shillings and is really intended for the more medium collectors who do not feel equal to the greater expense and larger claims of the Philatelic Society of London. It is, therefore, doing excellent and useful work. If it relied more upon its own rank and file it would do still better. But its winter programme is more often than not made up of displays and papers by some of the leading members of the greater society. Its own members are thus overshadowed, and anything the rank and file can do in comparison must be small indeed. To my mind such a method of running a small society is calculated to throttle it in the end. It will never learn even to walk alone if it is always trotted out between the giants of another society.

Here is one sample of the result cropping up already in this very annual report. The Secretary, commenting on their recent exhibition, draws attention to the fact that 13 members of the Philatelic Society of London walked off with 17 medals, while 32 competing little chicks of their own Herts Society picked up only three little crumbs.

And serves them right. If they are such fools as to get up an exhibition presumably for the benefit of their own members, and so mismanage matters as to let the wealthy collectors of the great society walk off with practically all they had to offer, they have only themselves to blame. The medal hunters of the Philatelic Society of London will, of course, sweep the decks wherever they go.

Again I say, the great collectors should be ashamed to enter their magnificent collections in competition with the small collectors of small societies. Their exhibits add, no doubt, materially to the attractiveness of a show, but they should be gracious enough to help an exhibition in a small society without such obvious hungering after the few medals that the small society can afford.

There is another note in the Herts report which is deserving of special attention. Here it is :

"We therefore place next season's programme before the members in good time, and suggest that every one who attends the meetings should not fail to bring his own particular stamps for comparison with those displayed. Never mind how scanty the collection may be; produce it, and take pains to ascertain in what particulars it is specially deficient, and how best that deficiency may be remedied; submit any difficulties as to type, perforations, and the like, and in short, come prepared to make the evening yield as much philatelic knowledge as possible."

If collectors would take the hint here thrown out and devote themselves

more to the study and comparison of their own collections and less to the worship of great displays they would learn more than they do. The great collections should be regarded as ideals to work up to and should be studied accordingly.

Displays are increasingly the fashion at most if not all our philatelic societies. Naturally they are thought to be more attractive than a dry scientific paper of the research type. But I doubt if they are an unmixed good. They are, of course, always undertaken by the wealthy specialist whose reward is meted out to him in the awe and admiration with which his less fortunate fellow members pass round his treasures.

Here, however, is a note, (again quoting from the Herts report,) which too candidly asserts that after all these displays are of very little practical utility:

"We quite realise that an evening spent in hastily handing round the sheets of a specialised collection (however complete) cannot prove of much practical utility to the rank and file; a cursory glance does not sufficiently educate or instruct; time and opportunity *must* be afforded for discussion on particular points of interest, and reference *must* sometimes be made to those who can and will place their knowledge at the disposal of their less educated brethren."

Now, although it is quite true that "a cursory glance does not sufficiently educate or instruct," it is quite a different thing to say that the handing around of a specialised collection "cannot prove of much practical utility." Like all sweeping assertions it travels beyond the boundary of common sense. No properly constituted philatelist, of even a brief experience, can possibly even glance at a single page of a well arranged specialist collection without learning something. The real objection is that too much is shown in too short a time.

The secret of getting all that can be got out of these displays is to study the country before the meeting, so as to be able to grip the essential points that such a collection as is to be displayed may clear up. Every country has some peculiar problem of its own. Make yourself acquainted with that peculiar problem, so far as it has been discussed, and then, when the specialised collection is passed before you, focus your attention on the problem, and note how your specialist deals with it in the arrangement of his stamps, and, if you can learn nothing in such a case, my sincere advice to you is to give up stamps.

When a man brings to a society meeting, called to study a certain country, nothing but impenetrable ignorance of that country, how can you expect him to be entertained by a specialist display. It is tantamount to an intending student of a language, who has not yet made a beginning, spending an evening in an advanced conversation class of that language. Only the most gifted could profit under such circumstances.

The fare provided at most society meetings is right enough, so far as it goes. It is the attendant's own fault, in nine cases out of ten, that he comes absolutely unprepared to digest even the merest morsel of what has been so attractively placed before him.

If you turn to the other aspect of the business, and consider the matter from the specialist's point of view, he, in his turn, is entitled to say, "I lay before you the result of many years of devoted study, if you can find nothing in it to interest you, then God help your philatelic education." Some day we shall get more system into our displays at meetings. Meanwhile, let me ask if there is any other hobby in which the specialist comes forward more readily than in stamps. I know of none.



Historical Sketch of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and its Postage Stamps.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 254.)

Towards the end of the year 1873, Mr. Pierre Bruck, a printer and bookseller of Luxemburg, addressed to the Postal Administration of the Grand-Ducal Government a request, with a view to obtaining the concession for the printing of the stamps, and made a tender for this work which would permit the Administration of the Grand Duchy to effect a considerable saving on the manufacture of the stamps, as they were to cost not over 9 centimes per sheet of one hundred. Mr. Bruck's tender was approved by decision of October 7th, 1874. At the same time that he was notified thereof, the Government cancelled the contract previously made with the firm of Naumann, at Frankfort on the Main.

The first series of stamps manufactured by the Bruck firm may be considered as forming the fourth issue, covering the period from 1874 to 1879.

If the Luxemburg stamps of the previous issues have furnished us with numerous varieties in every respect, those of the issue of 1874-1879, printed by the Bruck firm, are still more fruitful in varieties of every kind, although they are distinguished from the preceding ones only by the perforation which surrounds them.

In approving the tender of Mr. Bruck for the supply of its stamps, the Luxemburg Postal Administration imposed the condition that there should be applied to the values subsequently issued the process invented by Henry Archer in 1847 for the perforation of postage stamps, a process which Great Britain did not adopt until 1854 and which various countries adopted afterwards one by one. It must, however, be considered that the machine for perforating the stamps which was used by the printer Bruck, of Luxemburg, was imperfect and, if to this we add the lack of experience on the part of the workmen who used it, we can easily understand the irregularities, errors and lack of perforation which occurred on numerous sheets during the course of the issue and which, in this respect, form interesting varieties.

All stamps of the issue of 1874-1879 were perforated 13, but the perforation, often badly applied, generally produced, on two sides of the stamp forming a right angle, margins which sometimes reached 3 millimeters in width. Indeed, there are in existence certain copies, though they are pretty rare, on which the margin reaches $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. on one side and the perforation has not struck on the other parallel side. Certain sheets escaped perforation altogether, yet all the stamps of those sheets were delivered for sale.

Independently of this peculiarity with regard to perforation, the Bruck printing house produced others with regard to color. For example, on one and the same sheet of stamps two or three shades were found, arising either from an unequal distribution of the ink on the printing plate or from an incomplete mixing of the color used. On the other hand, the impression leaving much to be desired on account of a too abundant inking of the plate, sheets were produced on which the stamps of a dark shade were so overloaded with ink that the designs and inscriptions were at times almost illegible.

It is particularly the deliveries made by the Bruck printing house during the period from November 18th, 1874, to December 15th, 1876, which present the most varieties. Indeed, it has been remarked that, towards the end of 1876, following the delivery of an important supply of stamps of 10 centimes lilac, of which a part was defective, more care was taken in the manufacture.

As to the paper employed for the stamps of this issue, it is white and of medium thickness for all the values, with the exception, however, of the 4 centime stamps of the second printing, done in 1875, for which a thick and slightly yellowish paper was used.

The series of stamps of the issue of 1874-1879 contains one value more than the preceding issues; this is the 5 centimes, the creation of which is connected with an important event in postal history which can not be passed over in silence.

From September 16th to October 9th, 1874, there were met together at Berne the plenipotentiaries of twenty-one countries, viz.: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. With a common accord, and subject to ratification by their governments, they arranged a treaty regarding the creation of a general postal union, to form a single postal territory, for the purpose of a reciprocal exchange of correspondence on uniform bases. Article 4 of this treaty, specially concerning the exchange of correspondence at a reduced price, reads as follows :

"Art. 4.—The general rate of the Union for commercial papers, samples of goods, newspapers, books (paper covered or bound), pamphlets, music papers, visiting cards, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and various notices, printed, engraved, lithographed or in manuscript, as well as photographs, is fixed at 7 centimes for each simple dispatch.

"However, as a transitory measure, to each country is reserved the right, for the sake of its monetary or other convenience, of collecting a rate higher or lower than this figure, providing it does not exceed 11 centimes or go below 5 centimes.

"Any dispatch, the weight of which does not exceed 50 grammes, shall be considered as a simple dispatch. The rate on dispatches exceeding this weight shall be a single rate per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.

"For any maritime transportation of more than 300 nautical miles within the jurisdiction of the Union, there may be added to the ordinary postage an additional rate, which must not exceed the half of the general rate of the Union fixed for objects of the same category.

"The maximum weight of objects mentioned above is fixed at 250 grammes for samples and at 1,000 grammes for all the others.

"To the government of each country of the Union is reserved the right not to effect in its territory the transportation and distribution of objects, designated in the present article, with regard to which the laws, ordinances and decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication and their circulation shall not have been complied with."

The Luxemburg Postal Administration, having wished to take advantage of the right reserved to it in section 2 of this article, decreed, in an order of May 24th, 1875, that the postage on commercial papers, samples of goods, newspapers, printed matter, etc., exchanged between Luxemburg and the other countries of the General Postal Union should be fixed at 5 centimes per shipment of 50 grammes and fraction of 50 grammes. Following this

order, it decided on the creation of a postage stamp of 5 centimes, the issue of which it announced by the following notice which was inserted in No. 42 of the Administrative Memorial of June 28th, 1896 :

“ POSTAL NOTICE.

“ The public is informed that the Postal Administration has just issued postage stamps of 5 centimes.

“ Luxemburg, June 24th, 1876.

“ The Director General of Public Works,
(Signed), “ V. DE ROEDE.”

This new stamp, placed on sale beginning August 10th, 1876, was at first printed in a deep yellow color, then in pale yellow. It is found also in orange and yellow ochre. We would remark, likewise, that some thirty sheets of this value escaped perforation and were sold thus to the public. These unperfected stamps, as well as those of an orange color, are considered very rare. The orange yellow, which was observed about 1878, must have come from the accidental printing of a few sheets at the time of printing the 5c. pale yellow; it is much sought after at the present day.

During the five years' duration of its contract with the Luxemburg Postal Administration, the Bruck printing house made eleven printings for the nine values which were then current. We enumerate them below, indicating the colors and the quantities produced. We may say, however, that, as far as the shades are concerned, numerous varieties are in existence of which it would be difficult to indicate the quantities that appeared, for several shades of the same stamp have been found on one and the same sheet. We will, however, return to this point and will follow this list with a complete list of the varieties of the Bruck issue, the result of a long study which a specialist in the stamps of Luxemburg has been good enough to communicate to us.

1st Printing. (November 18th, 1874):

4 centimes dark green, ordinary white paper; 730 sheets—73,000 stamps.

2nd Printing. (April 15th, 1875):

2 centimes deep black, ordinary white paper; 1,000 sheets—100,000 stamps.

4 " blue green, thick yellowish paper; 1,000 " —100,000 "

10 " deep lilac, ordinary white paper; 5,000 " —500,000 "

3rd Printing. (December 20th, 1875):

1 centime dark brown, ordinary white paper; 600 sheets—60,000 stamps.

4 " dark green, " " " 1,100 " —110,000 "

10 " blue lilac, " " " 7,500 " —750,000 "

4th Printing. (April 20th, 1875):

1 centime dark brown, slightly yellowish paper; 2,400 sheets—240,000 stamps.

4 " dark green, " " " 300 " —30,000 "

10 " bright lilac, " " " 6,500 " —650,000 "

Fifth Printing. (August 10th, 1875):

4 centimes pale green, ordinary white paper; 1,650 sheets—165,000 stamps.

5 " deep yellow, " " " 5,000 " —500,000 "

12½ " lilac, " " " 4,990 " —499,000 "

6th Printing. (December 15th, 1875):

10 centimes pale lilac, thin white paper; 10,350 sheets—1,035,000 stamps.

12½ " deep carmine, ordinary white paper; 3,500 " —350,000 "

7th Printing. (August 10th, 1877):

25 centimes dark blue, thin white paper; 7,500 sheets—750,000 stamps.

8th Printing. (March 15th, 1878):

10 centimes gray lilac, ordinary white paper; 20,000 sheets—2,000,000 stamps.	
I " brown, " " " " 7,500 "	— 750,000 "

9th Printing. (November 20th, 1878):

2 centimes pale black, ordinary white paper; 5,000 sheets—500,000 stamps.	
5 " pale yellow, " " " " 5,000 "	— 500,000 "
30 " deep cherry red, " " " " 520 "	— 52,000 "

10th Printing. (August 15th, 1879):

12½ centimes pale carmine, gray blue paper; 2,500 sheets—250,000 stamps.	
I " pale brown, " " " " 7,450 "	— 745,000 "
37½ " brown gray, surcharged, " 1 franc," ordinary white paper; 1,042 sheets—104,200 stamps.	

11th Printing. (October 10th, 1879):

25 centimes Prussian blue, ordinary white paper; 3,600 sheets—360,000 stamps	
40 " deep yellow, " " " " 560 "	— 56,000 "
40 " orange yellow, " " " " 404 "	— 40 400 "

San Francisco Exhibition of Stamps under the Auspices of the Pacific Philatelic Society.

When the Pacific Philatelic Society gave a little public exhibition of stamps in the rooms of the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco in September, 1901, with which institution it had become affiliated about a year previously, it was so much appreciated by the public, philatelic and non-philatelic, that the members' ambition was excited to undertake a competitive exhibition on a large scale, which should be open to the world. Messrs. F. B. Phillips, A. F. Greenebaum, and J. H. Makins, members, were appointed a Committee of Supervision, and to their efforts, assisted by other members, was due the very successful exhibition just closed.

At times the number of classes seemed too ambitious, and certain numbers have seemed to some critics somewhat foreign to a scientific philately. Responses came, however, to all but three classes, and it has resulted in investing stamp collecting with greater interest than on scientific lines. Some choice special collections came from Eastern points, notably Mr. M. H. Lombard's France, Mr. E. R. Ackerman's Sweden and Norway, Mr. C. A. Howes' interesting book of Chinese stamps, and our old friend John N. Luff's United States and China and Treaty Ports.

The scene of the exhibition was the Chess Room on the third floor of the Mechanics Institute, a spacious and well-lighted room, in which no crowding took place at the periods of largest attendance.

The spectators were of great variety, of course. There were the indispensable stamp people of San Francisco and vicinity. There were the others who are intermittent collectors; those who used to have a collection "which

had everything in it," but which has long ago been given away or misplaced; those who have always had a small collection, do not know many collectors, and who are amazed at the voluminous single countries shown; and those who have never collected but happen to have some philatelic friends, who have "talked stamps" at them so long and so much that they now want to see for themselves. The attendance in the evenings included many ladies, some of whom were the wives or daughters of philatelists, but a number of others have good collections of their own. One crippled young lady had a collection entered under the first class, was in attendance both afternoons and evenings of the exhibition, and probably saw the exhibits more thoroughly, and with appreciation, than the rest of the visitors. Many boys also came, the hope of the future in philately, to get pointers how to become great philatelists by-and-by. The president of the boys' stamp society at the Y. M. C. A. was deputed to attend. Many spectators of the general public asked to be shown "the most expensive stamp in the room," and if the engraver of the St. Louis stamps had foreseen that demand, he would probably have taken more pains over the figures "20" of the stamp of that value. Universal interest was also shown in a volume containing 200 rarities belonging to Mr. H. J. Crocker, aggregating \$32,000 in value.

The most important part of the exhibition was the entire adhesive postage collection of Mr. H. J. Crocker, which was contained in 30 volumes. Such an aggregate of stamps has probably not been shown by one collector in any of the important exhibitions of the old world, containing as it did many highly specialized countries, and all countries worked up and filled out in all issues by the ceaseless personal labors of the owner. Mr. Crocker could have captured two or three times the number of prizes that he did take, if he had used his collection for that purpose, but contented himself with entries in ten classes, in all of which he was successful save in the single instance of the medal for the best collection of the stamps of the Australian Federation, a prize that was awarded to his cousin Mr. W. H. Crocker. Mr. H. J. Crocker had also intended to compete for the medal in Class No. 67, as he had the best lot of stamps of the British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere, exclusive of British North America and Leeward Islands, but by some oversight this was not done, thus leaving a clear field for Mr. Frank Koenig, who is now happy in the possession of the token offered by his old friend Mr. Luff. These volumes of Mr. H. J. Crocker's, together with several more belonging to Mr. W. H. Crocker, were freely submitted on tables to the examination of all visitors during the whole time of the exhibition, and the owner was happiest when explaining special things to young collectors and beginners.

The fine collections sent here from New York and Boston were objects of interest to groups of specialists during the whole time of the exhibition. Of all the collections sent to San Francisco, probably Mr. Lombard's France, with its mint block of four of the first issue 15 centimes green, its 38 instances of tête-bêche pairs, and its range of shades and printings and interesting "essais" (this collection is appropriately described throughout in the French language), shared equal attention and drew equal admiration with Mr. Luff's United States. It was a reminder of old days to see Mr. Luff's stamps with us. He commenced working up his United States collection in San Francisco, but how it has evolved since then! Mr. H. J. Crocker, when he saw the collection and knew it was entered for competition against his, was, I believe, very disquieted concerning the result, and won out eventually by weight of Postmasters' provisional issues and large blocks of valuable

things in fine condition, while Mr. Luff's collection maintained the glory, even though having missed the medal, of being the more scientific, technical, and instructive of the two. Mr. Luff's Carriers' stamps and the stamps issued in the '70s were also found quite equal to those in the collection of Mr. Crocker. Mr. Luff's Shanghai's, a superb lot of the first type numbering over 200 copies, saved the day for him for the medal given for China, Chinese Treaty Ports and Hong Kong, as Mr. C. Bachman has elaborated his Hong Kong and Chinese proper stamps to a degree surpassing Mr. Luff's. Mr. E. R. Ackerman's stamps of Sweden and Norway also excited much admiration for its completeness, containing probably almost all known shades in the shape of singles in the earlier issues, and in a multitude of blocks in the later, and many complete sheets to illustrate even minor points. I must note a perfect block of nine of the Norway 12 öre, pale green, issued in 1883-84, which for a long time held the eye of a local specialist of Scandinavians. Of the Hawaiian collections sent here, that of Mr. F. M. Crehore was much admired by local philatelists. I found one Hawaiian enthusiast looking through this collection three or four different times, an eloquent indication that it is of interest beyond the ordinary. In this collection is contained the only perfect unused copy of the numeral one cent blue on thin bluish gray wove paper, issued in 1859, that I ever saw. Another piece that was interesting was a copy, not cancelled however, of the 5 on 13 cents carmine on a cover adjoining a United States 12 cent and used in August, 1857. Mr. A. Holland's Samoans was the most extensive collection of this country that San Franciscan's have seen, though Samoans have interested us ever since they were issued. Mr. Lombard's Danish and Danish West Indian collections were deservedly admired for their exhaustive specialization, and in the case of the latter, we could not well see how it could be added to. These outside collections are, nearly all of them, so well known to the philatelic world, and have been so often described in detail that it is unnecessary here to repeat these descriptions, and I will rather proceed under the classes seriatim, to indicate the prominent and interesting stamps contained in the less well known local collections sent in and exhibited.

The bench of judges consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. R. J. Taussig, President Mechanics Institute, and Messrs. Wm. E. Loy, E. S. Blackwell, A. H. Weber, and A. L. Ott, with occasional assistance on specialties from other collectors.

I. Best General Exhibit—

Grand Diploma of Honor of the Pacific Philatelic Society, not entered for, but awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

This consists of 30 volumes containing postage adhesive stamps of all countries, and includes such famous collections as Mr. Crocker's stamps of the United States, Hawaiian Islands, British North America, British West Indies, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Great Britain, Old German States, Switzerland, Tuscany, French Colonies, Transvaal, Hong Kong, Labuan, Japan, Australian Federation, and Tonga. A list of the best stamps selected from this book of 200 rarities will give a good conception of the standard of the whole collection.

U. S. 5 cent adhesive Buchanan stamp on cover;

Brattleboro stamp used;

Plates I and II St. Louis stamps.

Plate II containing two 20 cent stamps.

1847—5 cent and 10 cent on laid paper;

1855—60 5 cent brick red unused;

1855—60 90 cent used on piece of original;
 1861 August—5 cents unused;
 1869—15 cent, 24 cent, Medallions inverted;
 1869—30 Flags inverted;
 1901—Pan-American, 2 cents, inverted train, unused strip of three
 1901—Pan-American, 4 cents, Automobile, inverted, without
 "specimen."
 State \$5.00.
 Baton Rouge 5 cents, McCormick, on entire;
 Hawaii 1851—5 cents, two copies used;
 1851—52—13 cents; both varieties used;
 3 unused numerals, rare types;
 British Columbia 2½d imperf., unused;
 British Columbia 5 cent imperf., unused;
 Canada 6d., wove, 3 copies unused;
 6d., wove, block of four; unused;
 6d., laid, unused;
 6d., perf. 12, unused;
 7½d., green, unused;
 12d., black, two copies used;
 New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, unused;
 1 sh. violet, unused;
 1 sh. violet, used;
 1 sh. violet, used;
 Connell, 5 cents;
 Newfoundland, 6½d, 8d., 1s., orange-vermillion, unused;
 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., scarlet-vermillion, unused;
 1s., scarlet-vermillion, used; two copies;
 Nova Scotia, 1s., dark violet, unused, two copies;
 1s., dark violet, used;
 St. Christopher, 1d. on 2½, small surcharge;
 Turk's Island, 1s., prune, unused;
 Grenada, 4d., straight "d", on 2s., in pair with slanting "d," unused.
 Same, single, used;
 1882, ½d., provisional "Postage" in tall caps; unsevered pair,
 unused;
 St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., used and unused;
 4d., dull blue CA perf. 12, unused;
 Dominica, 1d. on 6d., used;
 British Guiana, 4c., circular on yellow;
 4c., circular on orange;
 12c., circular on deep blue;
 Tobago, 6d., bistre CA, unused and used;
 Lady McLeod, used on entire;
 Mexico, Chiapas, 2 r. on rose paper, on entire;
 Monterey, 25c., on entire;
 Colombia, 1863, 50c. red, error, used;
 Antioquia, '68, 5c. green, unused;
 Peru, ½ p. rose, unused;
 Great Britain, 1d. red, plate 77, unused;
 1878, £1, Cross, unused;
 1882, £1, Anchor, unused;
 1888, £1, three orbs., unused;

1888, £1, three orbs., I. R., official, unused;
 4d., sage green, plate 17, used;
 10d., brown, plate 2, on entire;
 6d., buff, plate 13, used;

Saxony, 1851, ½ ng, error,
 Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., unused:
 Zurich, 4 r., two copies used;
 Poste Locale, 2½ r., no frame, used;
 Double Geneva, used;
 Rayon, II, 10 r., with frame, used;
 1849-50, 4c. red and black, used;

Tuscany, 60 cr., brick red, unused;
 9 cr., water-marked, unused;
 3 l., unused;
 3 l., used;

Spain, 1851, 2 r., unused;
 1852, 2 r., unused;
 1853, 3 cu., bronze, unused;
 1866, 12 cu., frame inverted unused;
 same, used;

Russia, 1882, 7 k., net inverted unused.

Moldavia, 1854, first issue, set of four, used.

Servia, 1866, 2 p., error, unused.

Reunion, 15c. and 30c., used together on entire.

Guadeloupe, 40c., unpaid, on blue, used.

Transvaal, S. G. Nos. 50a, 51, 75, 77, 119, 123b, 141, 159, used.
 6d. coarse soft p., no surch., fine roul., block of 8, unused.

Cape, 4d., red woodblock.
 5s., CA, unused.
 6d. mauve, triangular, rouletted, used.

Mauritius, 1848, 1d., "post paid," 1st state, unused.
 2d., "post paid," 1st state, used.
 1862, 1s., green, perf., unused.

Ceylon, 4d., imperf., unused.
 8d., imperf., unused.
 9d., imperf., unused.
 9d., claret brown, star, perf., unused.
 24c., plum C A, unused.
 1885, 5c. on 24c. plum, unused.

India, Official, 8a, tall rect., unused.

Hong Kong, 18c, CC, unused.
 95c., yellow, unused.
 4c., CC, perf., 12½, unused.

Labuan, 12c., CA sideways, unused.
 same, used.
 \$1.00 on 16c., unused.

Straits, 32c., rose, error, unused.

Fiji, 2d. black on 6c., Roman V. R., used.

N. S. W., 1853, 8d., unused.
 1856, 2d., wmk'd, 5 pairs, unused.
 1856, 3d., wmk'd, 2 pairs, used.

Victoria, 1850, 3d., roul., pair, used on entire.
 1861, 3d., deep blue, laid, unused.

5s., blue and yellow, unused.
 1s., registered, roul., used.
 South Australia, 4d., dull purple, $11\frac{1}{2}$ x roul., unused.
 10d., black sur., used on entire.
 3 pence, on 4d., double sur., used.
 W. Australia, 2d. on red paper, unused.
 6d., bronze, unused.
 1860, 4d., used.
 1861-62, 2d., rough perf., unused.
 1879, 2d. violet, C C, unused.
 Tasmania, 1855, 1d., blue, unused.
 1856-57, 2d., no wmk., unused.
 New Zealand—1863, 8d., star, roul., unused.
 2d., pelure, pair, unused.
 1d., pelure, perf., used.
 1d., brown, N. Z., used.

2. Best Collection Stamps of the United States, Mechanics Inst Medal, awarded to Mr. J. H. Crocker.

This collection is so well known as not to need description. It may suffice to say that it is well specialized in all general issues, being particularly strong in blocks; is supplied with the usual Postmasters' Provisionals, including two plates of Saint Louis stamps, complete in Periodicals, and has as an appendage a practically complete collection of Bureau plate-numbers, including plate-numbers of periodicals.

3. Best Collection Exhibited by a Lady, the W. Sellschopp & Co. trophy, awarded to Miss Myra Palache.

4. Best Collection Portraits of World's Celebrities depicted on stamps to be competed for by ladies only. No entry.

5. Best Exemplification of Chronology—Stamps with legible dated Cancellations, special diploma of the Pacific Philatelic Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

Mr. H. B. Phillips also submitted a book containing about 750 stamps, which are all cancelled in such a manner that the dates and place-names are legible.

6. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands, The Makins & Co. Gold Medal, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

This collection is also so well known to the readers of current journals that it would be superfluous to describe it, having been exhibited for competition at Boston, where it was awarded the first prize, and also exhibited before the Chicago Philatelic Society, which voluntarily bestowed a gold medal for it. It is conceded to be the best collection of this country in the world, and is lacking only the 2 cents "Missionary" and some plate numbers in the numeral plates. Not entered for competition, but exhibited, and which in quality may be put between Mr. Crocker's collection and that of Mr. F. M. Crehore, which took second prize, was the Hawaiian collection of Mr. F. L. Stoltz. It contains six "Missionaries," one 5 cent, two 13 cents "Hawaiian Postage," and three 13 cents "H. I. & U. S. Postage," all used; a fine cork-cancelled pair of 1853 5c. on thick paper, and two cancelled copies of the 13 cents on thick paper; in numerals, 3 copies of 2c. black on a dirty bluish paper which are three numbers in a new plate designated Vc. by Mr. E. Gesvret, the discoverer; a fine lot of other numerals, among which is a 2c. plate II a No. 5, with No. 6 printed on the back, a 2c. variety "nter" used, six fine copies of 2c. light French-blue on grayish, a 2c. on greenish-

blue with large margins cancelled lightly in green with a diamond formed of bars, four finely cancelled copies of 5c. "Interisland," a 1c. black on laid paper, No. 10, with only the letters "H A" at the bottom of the left hand panel; a complete sheet of 50 of the two cents type of 1862 Government facsimile surcharged "SPECIMEN;" a vertical pair of 1883 5c. light blue imperforate between; a similar pair of 2c. violet 1891; an unused block of ten of the 5c. unsurcharged; a sheet of \$1.00 unsurcharged; the following things of the "Provisional Govt. 1893" issue; four copies unused of 2c. violet with inverted surcharge; three copies of the 5c. light blue with inverted surcharge; 6c. black surcharge, single and a block of four, and a pair, and a horizontal strip of five showing plate number of the 10c. brown with red surcharge, which Mr. Stoltz bought when residing in 1893 in the Islands.

7. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands, The Makins & Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. F. Mr. Crehore.

8. Third Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands, The Makins & Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. Holland.

9. Best Collection of Stamps of Switzerland, The Carl Willadt Cup, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

The best things in this collection have been mentioned above. Subsequent issues are quite complete unused.

10. Best Collection of Postally Cancelled "Seebecks," Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Greenebaum.

11. Best Collection of East Indian Native States, The New England Stamp Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

12. Best Block Collection of Stamps of British Australian Federation, The A. H. Greenebaum Medal. No entry.

13. Best Collection of Extraterritorial Cancellations, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

Mr. Weber has long been studying this department of philately and has among other things an interesting lot of cancellations of the old German Free Cities.

14. Best Exhibit of Consular Cancellations, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

15. Best Exhibit of British Colonial Cancellations, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

Mr. J. M. Andreini sent for illustration but not for competition, a collection of practically all known American Cancellations on stamps of Great Britain.

16. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Japan, The W. Sellschapp & Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. Wm. J. Gardner.

Among the best things in this collection are: A block of four of the 500 mon. pale yellow green on laid paper; 1874, 2 sen yellow on laid paper, syl. 1 unused; 6 sen purple-brown on laid paper, syls. 4 and 12 unused; 20 sen purple on laid paper, syls. 2 and 3; 2 sen yellow, syls. 4, 6, 8, 9 and 22 unused; 1875 10 sen blue, syl. 5 unused.

17. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Great Britain, The H. B. Phillips Trophy, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

The best things of this collection mentioned in the list of rarities above will indicate the quality of it.

18. Best 100 Unused Stamps, None to be Catalogued over \$1.00 each, The J. H. Makins Medal, awarded to Mr. Ross O'Shaughnessy.

19. Best Exhibit of 50 Used Stamps, None to be Catalogued less than \$10.00 each, The New England Stamp Co. Bronze Medal. No Exhibit.

20. Best Collection of Stamps, the Product or Manufacture of One Firm or Company, Diploma of the Society.

Mr. H. J. Crocker exhibited stamps made for U. S., Br. North America, and other countries by the American Bank-Note Co., as the best exemplification under this class.

21. Best Collection of Named Portraits on Stamps, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

Majority of named portraits in this exhibit are on U. S. Match and Medicine Stamps.

22. Best Exhibit of Stamps of China, Chinese Treaty Ports and Hong Kong, The Makins & Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. J. N. Luff.

Mr. Luff's Hong Kongs consist of very fine copies in shades of general issues unused, but lacks 96c. yellow in that condition, and include no fiscals used postally, which seem required for completion. The Chinese are abundant in shades, blocks, part-perfs., errors and settings of the provisionals, and include a set of the rare printing of the 1894 types, probably made in 1897 to be surcharged, but escaped surcharging. The Treaty Port Collection seems most highly specialized possible, of which Mr. Luff's Shanghais are too well known to need further mention.

23. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of China, Chinese Treaty Ports and Hong Kong, The Makins & Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. Chas. Bachman.

Mr. Bachman's Hong Kong's are very complete in general issues, though also lacking 96c. yellow-brown unused, and including fiscals used postally as well as mint unused, and were adjudged superior to Mr. Luff's. His Chinas include all the errors, including a \$5.00 inverted on the revenue 3 cents. He lacks the full set of rare printing, but has a grand display of covers showing the operation of the Chinese Imperial post office system in conjunction with the offices of the foreign powers. His Treaty Ports, however, are considerably short of Mr. Luff's, while of Shanghai he showed nothing. Mr. C. A. Howes sent his book of the stamps of China, Chinese Treaty Ports and Formosa. Mr. Howes' collection is more instructive than complete. It includes types only of the various issues. But the feature is the elaborate pen and ink work descriptive of the collection. The Chinese inscriptions are all reproduced by the side of the stamps and translated, and perfect facsimiles are made of cancellations used on those issues. The book was voted as containing the best interior work of collections in the exhibition.

24. Best Exhibit of Type-set Stamps, The New England Stamp Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

These were illustrated by means of Hawaiian Numerals, French Colonials, such as Guadeloupe and Madagascar, various surcharges, and the De la Rue combination types.

25. Best Display of State Revenue Stamps, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. E. W. Smith.

26. Best Display of Reconstructed Plates, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. Holland.

27. Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps, The William H. Crocker Gold Medal, awarded to Miss Myra Palache.

Dr. S. L. Lee's Revenue Collection was entered, but did not arrive till the Exhibition was over. It was complete with exceptions of three varieties and would have taken this gold medal if it had arrived in time.

28. Second Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps, The William H. Crocker Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Webber.

29. Third Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps, The William H Crocker Bronze Medal. No entry.

30. Best Display of Postage Stamps on Original Covers, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. Marcuse.

31. Best Exemplification of Perforations of Japan, Special Diploma of merit, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

32. Best Decorative Work Composed of Stamps, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. Frank Koenig.

This was for a white vase decorated with strips and parts cut out of stamps and attached very ingeniously and artistically.

33. Best Collection in a Printed Album, The Greenberg & Smith Silver Medal, awarded to Miss Ott.

34. Most Artistic Ornamental Design Composed of Stamps, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. L. Ott.

This was a monogram composed of the initial letters of the Pacific Philatelic Society, composed of postage stamps.

35. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Central American Republics, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

36. Best Exhibit of Stamps of French Colonies, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

37. Best Display of 50 Unused Imperforate Pairs, The E. T. Osborn Silver medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

One of the surprises of the Exhibition was the fact that only one exhibit was entered for this apparently easy class.

38. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Mexico, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

This is another of the most specialized countries of Mr. Crocker.

39. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Tonga and Samoa, The A. Linck Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. A. Holland.

40. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Norway and Sweden, The New England Stamp Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. E. R. Ackerman.

This superb collection is well known through many philatelic press notices and needs no description here.

41. Best Specimen of Bookbinding in a Stamp Album, Special Diploma of Merit, awarded to Dr. S. L. Lee.

This is a beautiful specimen of bookbinding, done by Roycroft, with green undressed flexible calf, perfect tooling, watered silk inside covers, and illuminated title page with handsome illuminated border,—altogether a "dream"; but the leaves are bound in the book, instead of being movable like all modern stamp albums.

42. Best 100 Unused Stamps, Condition and Neat Arrangement only to Count, The Berkeley Philatelic Society Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. L. Ott.

43. Best Display of Stamps of Holland and Colonies, The Chas. Sutro Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

44. Best Display of Western Franks, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. W. Sellschopp.

The most interesting item exhibited is a "Reed's City Despatch" on entire, belonging to Mr. H. B. Phillips' Exhibit, which is the only copy known.

45. Best 100 Unused Stamps Issued Prior to 1870, The H. J. Crocker Trophy, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

Mr. Weber's exhibit was the only one entered for competition. Mr. Wm. H. Crocker also exhibited 100 rarities, some of which are: U. S. 1847

10c. on white paper o. g.; 1851, 30c.; Hawaii 2c. numeral on greenish blue, and 2c. numeral "nter"; Cuba 1856 1r, mint; Colombia 1863 50c. red, error; Portugal 1855 5r, mint; Azores 1868 5r black surcharge, mint; Zurich 4r; Moldavia 1854, 108 par, mint, large margins; Canada 6d. laid paper; Nova Scotia 1s. scarlet-vermilion; Cape 4d. woodblock; Ceylon 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., imperf.; Hong Kong 96c. yellow-brown; India 4a red and blue; Mauritius 1848 1d. first state, mint; New South Wales 1880 1d. Plate 1, 2d. plate 1, and 3d.; 1855 6d. gray, block of 9, mint; New Zealand 1856 1s. blue-green, mint; '62-65 2d. perf. 13; St. Vincent, 1861-69 6d. yellow-green, perf. 13½; Bermuda 1d. dull rose, imperf.; South Australia 1855 6d.; 1856-59 1s orange imperf.; 4d. dull purple, 11½xroulette; Victoria 1850 3d. perf. 12; Emblems 4d. rose, star, imperforate, 2d. laid vertically, rouletted; 1862-65 1d. netted corners, water-marked, double lined 1; Western Australia, 2d. red paper and 6d. bronze; 1s. oval, red-brown, pair.

46. Best Display of Stamps of Russia, The Boston Philatelic Society Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. Wm. J. Gardner.

This collection contains a mint copy of the 7 kop. with net inverted.

47. Best Display of Stamps of the Australian Federation, The Frank Koenig Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. Wm. H. Crocker.

This was one of the few close competitions of the exhibition, the judges spending probably their hardest spell of work on this class. The contesting collection was that of Mr. H. J. Crocker. Comparison was made issue by issue in each colony, and the result showed a superiority for Mr. Wm. H. Crocker. It will be almost impossible from lack of room, to describe the two collections in this place. It must suffice to say that there were between 200 and 300 Sydneys in each collection, the W. H. Crocker collection many unused; that each collection was contained in five books, and very few catalogue varieties are not represented either in unused copies or exceptionally fine used copies, shaded, and many rare blocks throughout. The winning collection includes one of the best lots of South Australia Departmentals in existence.

48. Best Display of Stamps of Leward Islands, The Frank Koenig Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. J. N. Luff.

49. Best Display of Stamps of France, The Frank Koenig Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

Mr. Lombard's magnificent collection of France was sent for exhibition only.

50. Best Collection of Entire U. S. Envelopes, Diploma of the Society.
No Entry.

51. Best Collection of Postal Cards, Diploma of the Society, awarded to Mr. C. N. Sanford.

A very meritorious exhibit of over 4000 pieces.

52. Best Display by a member of the Berkeley Philatelic Society, The Carl Willadt Cup, awarded to Mr. A. L. Ott.

53. Best Display of the Stamps of Greece, The New England Stamp Co.
Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. Wm. J. Gardner.

Among the best stamps in this collection are the 20 l deep blue on blue, and 40 l pale rose on greenish, both unused.

54. Best Collection of Stamps of the United States Exhibited by a Person not a Member of the Society, The W. F. Greany Silver Medal, awarded to Dr. S. L. Lee.

56. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Denmark and Colonies, The New England Stamp Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. M. H. Lombard.

This collection also is too well known from recent competition in Boston to need description.

57. Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America, The Golden Gate Stamp Co. Gold Medal, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

This collection is said to be the only one that contains both the Peru Medio Pesos, yellow and rose, in unused condition.

58. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America, The Golden Gate Stamp Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

59. Third Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America, The Golden Gate Stamp Co. Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. Holland.

The feature of this exhibit is a very fine collection of Brazil.

60. Best Display by a Person under 18 years of age, neatness and condition only to count, Society Silver Medal, awarded to Miss Ott.

61. Best Collection of Stamps of Old German States, The Carl Willadt Cup, awarded to H. J. Crocker.

This collection is almost complete unused, and recently took a first prize at Boston.

62. Best Exhibit of Stamps of British Colonies in Africa, The New York Philatelic Society Trophy, for Members of Pacific Philatelic Society only, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

63. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of British Colonies in Africa, The New York Philatelic Society Trophy for Members of the Pacific Philatelic Society only, awarded to Mr. Frank Koenig.

64. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hayti, The Alex. Holland Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

65. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Spain, The J. S. Rich Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. J. H. Crocker.

A few of the best things in this collection have been included in Mr. Crocker's book of 200 rarities.

66. Best Exhibit of United States Telegraph Stamps, The J. S. Rich Bronze Medal, awarded to Mr. A. H. Weber.

67. Best Exhibit of Stamps of British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere, exclusive of British North America and Leeward Islands, The J. N. Luff Trophy, awarded to Mr. Frank Koenig.

68. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, The W. Sellschapp & Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.

This is one of Mr. Crocker's strongest countries, and contains very fine copies, which are the exception in this pair of countries. A number of rarities are listed elsewhere.

69. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Shanghai, The Makins & Co. Silver Medal, awarded to Mr. J. N. Luff.

70. Best General Exhibit, The Golden Gate Stamp Co. Silver Medal, for Members of Berkeley Philatelic Society only, awarded to Mr. E. S. Blackwell.

Mr. A. L. Ott offered a handsome solid silver gilded and enameled trophy for best exhibit not entered in competition. This was a copy in silver of the Hawaiian 2c postal card, exquisitely engraved and enameled, which has to be seen to be appreciated, and it was awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker.



UNITED STATES.—The New England Stamp Co. informs us that they have seen an imperforate pair of the \$1 dark green Documentary revenue stamp of the 1898 issue.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Several foreign journals report the current 1 and 20 pesos with inverted center. We have previously noted the 1 peso in this condition.



CHILE.—There has been some discussion as to the actual issue of the 20 centavos gray of the 1900 series, erroneously catalogued as the 30 centavos slate. It has been claimed that the stamp was sent to the Postal Union but never placed on sale. Mr. E. P. Reynolds writes us that a correspondent in Valparaiso informs him that the stamp was placed on sale for a few moments. About 1,800 copies were sold and practically all were bought by one man. Now, we learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the stamp was finally issued to the general public on the 18th of July, at the same time as the new bi-colored 30 and 50 centavos. The original supply consisted of 500,000 copies and, presumably, they are now all available.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 12, 20 and 25 centavos of the Commemorative issue of February last have now been found with the central designs inverted. This leaves only the 10 centavos and the Official set to appear in this condition, and we presume they will be forthcoming in due time.



FRENCH OFFICES IN EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the current 5 and 50c stamps of France, both of type I, surcharged for use in this office. We do not appear to have previously noted these varieties.



PORT SAID—Mr. William Thorne has also shown us the 5c and 10c stamps of France, type I, surcharged for use in Port Said.



FRENCH OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us a block of four of the 20 annas on 2 francs brown on blue, of the 1900 issue, one stamp of which has the error "ZANZIBAS".

GERMANY.—We translate from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:

“From a communication by Mr. Dinger to the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger*, we learn that the authorities of the Kingdom of Prussia are to receive, for one year, stamps for franking official correspondence. Until now the state has paid for the forwarding of its correspondence a sum fixed by the postal administration. The latter, considering this sum to be insufficient, has decided to furnish stamps for one year to the various Prussian authorities. Thus they will know at the end of the year what is the amount of postage used and will fix, according to this amount, the new sum to be collected for the entire service. The experiment will continue from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1903. The denominations employed will be: 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50pf. The stamps will have the same forms and the same colors as the stamps in regular use, but will bear mention that they are franking stamps. They will be obliterated with the same marks as the ordinary stamps.”

* * * * *

HONG KONG—We have recently seen some uncatalogued varieties of the surcharged stamps of 1890 and 1897. These are the 20c on 30c green, the 50c on 48c lilac and the \$1 on 96c black, with double surcharge at the left; also the same three stamps with double surcharge, one at left and one at right; and the 50c stamp with double surcharge at left and a third at right. To these varieties the *Monthly Journal* adds the 20c on 30c with double surcharge at the left, one inverted.

* * * * *

INDIA—Jhind.—We reprint from the *Monthly Journal*:

“Messrs. Venton, Bull & Cooper have shown us a sheet of the 2 annas on thin paper, of 1874, perforated like the later stamps, amongst a quantity of which this sheet is stated to have been found. The stamps are, no doubt, original impressions; indeed we do not know of any reprints of the first issue, and copies of this value are not particularly uncommon even in entire sheets, showing that considerable remainders of the 2a on thin paper must have been put aside when the thick blue laid paper was adopted in 1876. The perforation is probably of later date; that improvement was not introduced until a very short time before the native issues were superseded by the surcharged stamps of India, and it is not unlikely that a good deal of perforating has been done since that time.”

* * * * *

MALTA.—Our European contemporaries now report that any 2½p stamps which are sold from Malta have a check mark in red ink in the upper left corner. This is supposed to be applied in order that collectors may be protected from fraudulent imitations of the “PNNEY” error. Our contemporaries seem to feel that the imitation is quite as much to protect the stock of the error in the hands of the post office officials as it is to guard philatelists from possible harm.

* * * * *

NEW CALEDONIA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 5c on 2c brown of the provisional issue of 1901 (No. 60 in our catalogue) with double surcharge.

NEW ZEALAND.—This country has followed the initiative of the United States and is offering the one penny Universal stamp in booklets containing thirty stamps, five sheets of six stamps each, which are sold for the sum of 2sh 6½d. The arrangement is much the same as that employed in this country, and the covers bear tables of rates and postal notices.

We illustrate the new Unpaid Letter Stamp.



* * * * *

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*:

"Mr. C. J. Daun has shown our publishers a block of six (two horizontal rows of three) of the 2½d on 3d, surcharged 'V. R. I.', the two middle stamps of which have the thick letter 'V', while the lower one also has the Roman figure 'I' in the '½'. This is the first time we have heard of the thick 'V' on this value; very few sheets can have been left when this printing took place.

"Another correspondent tells us that he has a block of four stamps, value not stated, on one of which there is a comma after the 'I' of 'V. R. I.', all the others having raised stops. We are not surprised at any African surcharges; this may be all right."

* * * * *

PERSIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports having seen the 12 shahi on 1 kran and also the 1 kran, with the surcharge "Prvisorire 1319" inverted. In addition to these, they have seen the 1 kran with the same surcharge printed twice.

It may interest our readers to know that the surcharge, 5 krans on 50 krans brown, is applied in two colors, blue and purple; at least, when it appears in connection with the black surcharge "Provisoire 1319".

We illustrate the type of the Official Stamps which we chronicled last month.



* * * * *

RUSSIA.—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the 7 kopecs has also been found on the vertically laid paper.

Straits Settlements.—In August we chronicled the new King's Head series on the authority of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. Since then the stamps have been slowly appearing and we have now received all values, with the exception of the 5 dollars.



TUNIS.—The provisional stamp, 25c on 15c, appears in two distinct shades—blue and pale blue.



URUGUAY.—It is reported that the current official stamps now have a large hole punched on each side of the word "OFICIAL". The stamps bear, below this word the monogram "H. R." in minute capitals, and it is possible that the object of one of the holes is the removal of these letters, but we fail to understand what is gained by the second hole. It certainly cannot add to the beauty or desirability of the stamp.





AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Last month we chronicled some new Postage Due stamps for South Australia and, at the same time, mentioned the possibility that these stamps were not to be confined to South Australia but were for use throughout the Commonwealth. The *Monthly Journal* now confirms this statement and adds several values to the list given last month.

Postage Due stamps.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 11½.

5p emerald green

8p " "

10p " "

13½ " "

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have received a 5 cent stamp of the King's Head type; the design is otherwise the same as the last Queen's Head 5 cents.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5c gray-black and ultramarine on blue

BULGARIA.—In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the defense of Shipka Pass by the Bulgarians

against the Turks, three stamps have been issued. They are of large size, 25x39mm., and depict a party of soldiers engaged in the amusing pastime of throwing rocks at other soldiers. The dates, 1877-1902, appear in the upper corners, numerals of value in the lower corners and inscriptions on each of the four sides. The engraving lacks clearness and the different parts are not sufficiently distinguished one from another, so that the whole effect is confusing.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

5s lake

10s blue green

15s blue

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—We received the ½p of the King's Head type and are informed that the 1p is also in issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

1p carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Two more stamps and a Registration label have been added to the current series.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforate.

50c dark green on rose
1p purple on buff

Registration stamp.



Imperforate.

20c red-brown on blue

CUBA.—The 3 centavos stamp of the current issue has been surcharged with a new value, 1 centavo, in carmine.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

Carmine surcharge.
1c on 3c purple

DENMARK.—Two new stamps of the type now current and three new Official stamps have appeared. Two envelopes are also reported by European journals but we are not informed whether the stamps are of the same

design as the adhesives or are of the old circular type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

10 orange

150 lilac

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

10 orange

50 green

100 carmine

Envelopes.

50 green

100 carmine

ECUADOR.—For some weeks correspondence from this country has been franked with surcharged stamps. At first the surcharges were supposed to be marks applied by firms, but we are informed by Mr. L. S. DeJonge that they are control marks officially applied. A correspondent in Guayaquil writes him that at the time the city of Guayaquil was burned, some months ago, a large quantity of stamps was stolen from the post office, whereupon the president issued a decree ordering the governors of the various provinces to countersign their stocks of stamps. The control mark used in Esmeralda is somewhat like a \$ and that used in Guayaquil appears to be a signature "C. BEZY R." There are thirteen provinces in Ecuador, but we have as yet, no information concerning other control marks than these two. So far we have seen the following varieties :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Control Mark of Esmeralda.

20c gray and black

Control Mark of Guayaquil.

1c scarlet and black

5c gray lilac and black

10c dull blue and black

20c gray and black

FERNANDO PO.—As long ago as last April we announced that a new series of stamps was in preparation for this colony. We have now seen the 25c. The design is the same as that of the issue of 1901 with the date changed.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

25c maroon

GREAT BRITAIN.—A new envelope of 1½ pence has appeared. The design is similar to that of the previous issue, but has the King's Head and inscription "Postage Three Half-pence" around the lower portion, with a crown and two arrowheads above.

Envelope.

1½p orange

Offices in the Levant.—The current 5 pence stamp has been surcharged "80 paras" for use in the Levant.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

80 pa on 5p lilac and ultramarine

GRENADE.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* illustrates a new Registration envelope. The stamp is octagonal with the head of the King, above which is curved "TWO PENCE", the words separated by a crown, and below the words "GRENADE REGISTRATION".

Registration envelope.



Size 143x84 mm.
2p blue

GUATEMALA.—We have received the new series of stamps which we announced last month, with the exception of the 75 centavos.

Adhesive stamps.



Unwatermarked.

Perforated.

1c green and purple

2c lake and black

5c ultramarine and black

6c olive bistre and dark green

10c yellow and blue

20c rose lilac and black

50c red brown and blue

1p yellow brown and black

2p red orange and black

HAYTI.—The "Provisional Gov-

ernment" surcharge has been applied to three more stamps of the 1898-99 issue. Of these three we have seen the 5 centimes with double surcharge.

Mr. John A. Kleemann has also shown us the 3 centimes with the surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

1c ultramarine

2c orange

5c red brown

1p	violet and carmine
2p	" " bistre
3p	" " black
2½p	" " ultramarine
6p	" " brown
1sh	green and carmine
ash 6p	" " black
5sh	" " ultramarine

ITALY—Offices in Albania.—Three stamps of the current issue of Italy and a letter card have been surcharged with values in Turkish money for use in this office.

Adhesive Stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

ALBANIA
Surcharged in black 10 Para 10

10pa on 5c blue green
35pa on 20c orange
40pa on 25c blue

Letter card.

Black surcharge.

20pa on 10c carmine on cream

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Last month we announced that the new King's Head stamps had been issued, but not having seen them we could not give the colors. We can now supply that deficiency:

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
½p violet and green

LOURENZO MARQUES.—A further supply of the surcharged Portuguese Colonies is at hand. Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, Saint Thomas & Prince Islands and Zambesia are the offenders this time.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Issue of 1895.

65
RÉIS

Surcharged in black



65r on 5r yellow
65r on 15r chocolate
65r on 20r lavender
115r on 10r red violet
115r on 200r dark blue on blue
115r on 300r dark blue on salmon
130r on 25r green
130r on 80r yellow green
130r on 150r carmine on rose
400r on 50r light blue
400r on 75r rose
400r on 100r brown on buff

Surcharged on newspaper stamp of 1895.

65r on 2½r brown

Issue of 1898.

Surcharged in black PROVISORIO

15r blue green

25r blue green

MADAGASCAR (French).—Mr. William Thorne has kindly shown us various recent provisional issues of this country, from which we derive some information that may interest our readers.

The stamps chronicled in the September JOURNAL have the surcharges, 05, 10 and 15, with a bar below, the figure "5" being of a fancy type with wavy flag. All three varieties are found with the surcharge inverted.

A second series has now been issued, which is surcharged on the regular stamps of Madagascar and also on the 30 centimes of the 1894 issue of Diego Suarez. In this new series the surcharge reads—"0,01," etc., with a bar below, and the figure "5" has the flag of the usual curved shape. In the surcharges "0,01" and "0,05" two styles of the "0" are employed—a large open figure and a tall narrow one. In the second type occurs the variety "00,1" and "00,5." The 5 centimes surcharge is applied to both the stamps of Madagascar and Diego Suarez. All the surcharges on the Madagascar stamp are found inverted.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

On regular issue of Madagascar.

0,01 on 2c brown on buff.

0,05 on 30c brown on bistre

0,10 on 50c carmine on rose

0,15 on 75c violet on orange

0,15 on 1fr olive green on straw

On Diego Suarez stamp.

0,05 on 30c brown on bistre

MOZAMBIQUE.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

65

Surcharged **RÉIS**



Surcharged on issue of 1866

Red surcharge.

115r on 5r black

Black surcharge.

65r on 20r rose

65r on 40r chocolate

65r on 200r violet

115r on 50r blue

130r on 25r red violet

130r on 300r orange

400r on 10r green

400r on 100r yellow brown

Surcharged on issue of 1894.

65r on 10r red violet

65r on 15r chocolate

65r on 20r lavender

115r on 5r yellow

115r on 25r green

130r on 75r rose

130r on 100r brown on buff

130r on 150r carmine on rose

130r on 200r dark blue on blue

400r on 50r light blue

400r on 80r yellow green

400r on 300r dark blue on salmon

Surcharged Newspaper Stamp of 1893.

115r on 2 1/2r brown

Issue of 1898.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

15r brown

25r blue green

NIUE.—It appears that before the issue of the provisional stamps which we have recently chronicled, some one penny stamps were surcharged by hand in the islands. The *Monthly Journal* describes this surcharge as being in tall sans-serif capitals, in blue, with a rectangular period after the word. The surcharge measures $2\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ mm., including the period, and the stamp is printed on the thick Waterlow paper. Several other journals say that the surcharge is in green and not in blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked double-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Green surcharge.

1p carmine

PARAGUAY.—We have received the 24 centavos dark blue of the engraved issue of 1900 surcharged with new value in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Red surcharge.

20c on 24c dark blue

PENRHYN ISLAND.—We have seen the one penny of New Zealand, Basted Mills paper, perforated 11, surcharged for use in this island.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked double-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Black surcharge.

1p carmine

PERSIA.—We learn from several of our contemporaries that of the provisional issue of Meshed, with the initials "V. C." in the center, the 2 shahi was printed both in black and in purple. The latter color has not previously been chronicled by us.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

2s purple

PORtUGUESE CONGO.*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Issue of 1894.

Surcharged in black

65
RÉIS

65r on 15r chocolate

65r on 20r lavender

65r on 25r green

65r on 300r dark blue on salmon

115r on 10r red violet

115r on 50r light blue

130r on 5r yellow

130r on 75r rose

130r on 100r brown on yellow

400r on 80r yellow green

400r on 150r carmine on rose

400r on 200r dark blue on blue

Surcharged on newspaper stamp of 1894.

115r on 2 1/2r brown

Issue of 1898.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

15r brown

25r blue green

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

65Surcharged **RÉIS**

On issue of 1869-77.

Black surcharge.

115r on 50r green

400r on 10r yellow

On issue of 1887.

Red surcharge.

130r on 5r black

Black surcharge.

65r on 20r rose

65r on 25r violet

65r on 100r yellow brown

115r on 10r green

115r on 300r orange

130r on 200r gray lilac

400r on 40r chocolate

400r on 50r blue

On issue of 1895.

65r on 5r yellow

65r on 10r red violet

65r on 15r chocolate

65r on 20r lavender

115r on 25r green

115r on 150r carmine on rose

115r on 200r dark blue on blue

130r on 75r rose

130r on 100r brown on yellow
 130r on 300r dark blue on salmon
 400r on 50r light blue
 400r on 80r yellow green

On Newspaper stamp of 1893.
 400r on 2½r brown

Issue of 1898.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**
 15r brown
 25r blue green

ST. VINCENT.—We have received the full set of the King's Head stamps, including three values which we have not previously chronicled

Adhesive stamps.
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 2p violet and black
 2sh green and purple
 5sh green and ultramarine.

SPANISH GUINEA.—Some months ago we announced the preparation of a new series of stamps for the Spanish possessions on the western coast of Africa. Mr. William Thorne has now shown us two stamps of this series. The design is similar to that now in use in Fernando Poo.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 5c dark green
 5c blue black

SWITZERLAND — The color of

the 1 franc stamp has been changed to carmine.

Adhesive stamp.
 Perf. 11½x11.
 1fr carmine

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. — Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown the *Australian Philatelist* a new envelope prepared for Western Australia by the Victorian post office. The design is the same as that of the current 2 pence Victorian stamp, with the word "VICTORIA" replaced by "WESTERN AUSTRALIA."

Envelope.
 2p yellow

ZAMBESIA.—
Adhesive stamps.
 Perforated.
 Issue of 1894.

65
 Surcharged in black **RÉLS**

65r on 10r red violet
 65r on 15r chocolate
 65r on 20r lavender
 65r on 300r dark blue on salmon
 115r on 5r yellow
 115r on 25r green
 115r on 80r yellow green
 130r on 75r carmine
 130r on 150r carmine on rose
 400r on 50r light blue
 400r on 100r brown on buff
 400r on 200r dark blue on blue

On newspaper stamp of 1894.
 130r on 2½r brown
 Issue of 1898.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**
 15r brown
 25r blue green

The Pacific Philatelic Society.

The initial meeting for the purpose of forming a Philatelic Society was held at the office of F. L. Fisher & Co., on November 24th, 1884. This meeting was attended by the following gentlemen : Messrs. Fred. Rüther, F. L. Fisher, H. Ankele, G. Folte and William E. Loy. Mr. Rüther was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Loy secretary. It was decided that merely temporary rules be adopted until January 1st, 1885. The first meeting at which the draft of permanent Constitution and By-Laws was presented was on January 23d, 1885, and on this occasion seven members were present. The rules of the Constitution were similar in purport to those of small literary and historical organizations, and the assembly was known as the "California Philatelic Club." This was the earliest club on this coast the object of which was stamp collecting and the study connected with it, and from this has gradually evolved the present "Pacific Philatelic Society." Of these original members the Society still retains Mr. William E. Loy, who has occupied numerous positions in the Society, and who still remains one of the faithful. One of the early clauses read that "Any lady or gentleman . . . may become a member," etc. We are not aware that any lady ever became a member, and although perhaps no change has been effected in the By-Laws it has so happened that the question has never been referred to the members over such an application. The ballot form adopted was a secret one, and one negative was conclusive. After a short period of activity the club was disbanded on October 19th, 1885, and as a name passed out of existence. It lay in a dormant state for over three years until December, 1888. On this occasion fifteen gentlemen were present, and the result was the formation of the present "Pacific Philatelic Society." Mr. W. E. Loy was chosen chairman, and Mr. W. A. Cooper secretary *pro tem.* The Society began its regular meetings on January 18th, 1889, when the Constitution and By-Laws (still in vogue) were adopted. Since this time the Society has gone on without suspension. It has had, it is true, a checkered existence, sometimes, as occurs in all organizations, meetings have failed for want of a quorum, but at no time have the ominous word "disband" ever been suggested seriously.

At first the meetings were held in the rooms or offices of some member of the Society, and for three years the meetings were held in the office of the late Dr. E. S. Clark, who was a member and at all times interested in the affairs of the Society, and chiefly to his efforts does the Society owe its fine library that numbers in books and pamphlets over 5000 items. In May, 1898, the Society took for permanent quarters a room in the Thurlow Block, 126 Kearny St. This was handsomely furnished ; large book cases afforded ample accommodations for the library ; a fine map of the world occupied one wall ; and the various necessary apparatus to the study of stamps were in evidence. A pleasant house-warming was given on this occasion and was largely attended.

Numerous informal exhibitions have been given from time to time. In fact, it is rare that something more or less in importance is not shown at each monthly meeting. At different times the members have seen the magnificent collection of Mr. H. J. Crocker, which is one of the world's great collections, portions of that of Mr. W. H. Crocker, notably his British Colonials, the collection of Mr. A. H. Weber, which is probably the most complete general collection on the Coast, the superb British Colonials of Mr. Frank Koenig ; the stamps of Hong Kong and Japan of Mr. William Gardner ; the notable

collection of Pacific Express Franks and Locals of Mr. H. B. Phillips; the unique collection of Counterfeits and counterfeit essays of Mr. W. Sellschopp, the great collection of Hawaiians of Mr. F. L. Stolz; and innumerable rarities and items of interest, shown variously by the other members.

The first public exhibition of the Society was held in Mechanics' Institute in September, 1901. It proved a success and attracted a considerable amount of interest, but was on a small scale as compared with that of this year.

In December, 1900, the Society was formally and permanently affiliated with the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, thereby strengthening its permanency and securing to it sundry privileges that otherwise a small society cannot hope to enjoy.

Numerous important contributions to philatelic literature and history have been made by some of the members of this Society. Mr. John N. Luff, of New York, sometime a member of the Society, and now an honorary member, has just published an authoritative work on "The Postage Stamps of the United States;" Mr. H. B. Phillips several years since prepared a "History of Western Franks and Locals," together with a check list of these interesting members of early days, which are now and will remain standard works connected with Western History. Messrs. Sellschopp, Gardner, Greenebaum, Weber, Loy and others have made numerous important contributions to the history of philately that have been published in various periodicals.

The social phase of the Society has always been attended to. The members enjoy mutually the best of understanding, and, about four times during the year, take dinner together at some down town restaurant, and functions of this kind are always well attended.

It has always been the custom of the Society also to extend a reception to any visiting philatelist, and thus we have entertained many individuals of importance, American and European.

The present membership of the Society, including a few honorary members, is about 35, and at no time since its organization has it been more prosperous or successful than at the present.

ROBERT E. COWAN, *Secretary.*

The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 83rd meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, September 8, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Scott and Perrin. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, Mr. Luff presided and the meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The resignation of Mr. R. B. Smith was read and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$345.61, exclusive of \$1,000.00 bond, was accepted as read.

The House Committee's report was read and received.

A communication was received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, offering three prizes for the exhibit of the best 100 stamps of Australia and New Zealand in an unused condition, the exhibition to be held about December next at the Collectors Club. Moved, seconded and carried that the offer of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, be accepted.

There being no further business before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The 84th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, October 13th, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Brunner, Jones, Luff, Scott and Perrin.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 P.M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The secretary read a number of communications.

The resignation of Messrs. Aldred, Eberhardt, Kirtland, Low, Terret and Wells were received and accepted with regrets.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Eberhardt for his donation to the club of his share of stock.

The name of E. T. Parker was transferred from the resident to the non-resident list of members.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$329.53, exclusive of \$1000 bond was approved as read.

The house committee report was read and received.

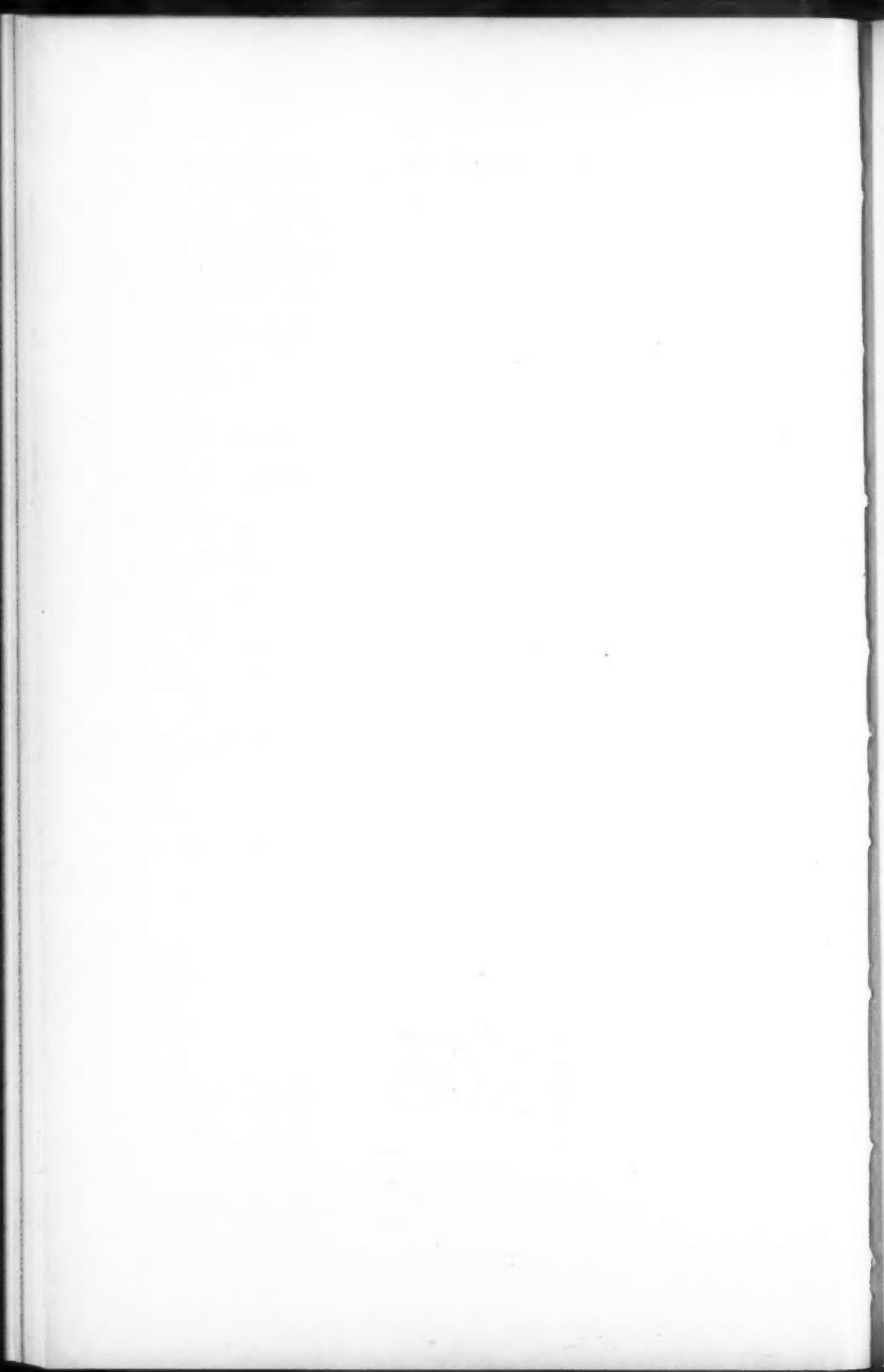
Mr. J. C. Morgenthau was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Low.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Saturday evening lunches at the club be resumed, beginning November 1 and be continued till May 1 next.

Adjourned 9.45 P.M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*





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BULGARIA.		" " 1½p	.06
1902, 5, 10, 15c, set 3	.20	PARAGUAY.	
CAYMAN ISLANDS.		1902, 20c on 24c	.15
1902, King's Head, ½p	.03	PERSIA.	
CHILI.		1902, Official, 5s	.10
1902, 1c	.02	" " 10s	.12
" 2c	.03	" " 12s	.15
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1902, 2½ on 3c	.04	1902, ½p	.03
FRANCE.		" 1p	.04
1902, 25c	.09	" 2p	.07
GAMBIA.		" 2½p	.09
1902, King's Head, ½p	.03	" 3p	.10
" "	.03	" 6p	.20
" "	.04	" 1s	.40
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" "	.09	Straits Settlements.	
" "	.09	1902, King's Head, 4c	.04
" "	.09	" " 5c	.06
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